

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862.

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WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.
Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

SAMUEL P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and retaining all claims in arrears.
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.
January 19, 1862.

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, 217 W. 3rd St.
January 4, 1862.

Wm. J. Kerr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties.
Office in the Beahy building opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 24, 1861.

R. W. BECKWITH
Has constantly on hand
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.
Of the best English and American manufacturers.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.
January, 1862.

John T. Butler,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, JEWELRY, &c.
OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
of every description, repaired and warranted for 12 months.
Oct 16, 1861.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Watches,
JEWELRY,
silver & plated Ware
AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 5, Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to repairing Watches and Jewelry.
September 18, 1861.

**New Supply of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.**
The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturers, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention.
Nov. 27, 1861.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the Practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Complete process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or Os Artificial.
He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—you may take that for granted.
February 3, 1861.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.
President—A. C. STEELE.
Vice President—C. OVERMAN.
Attorneys—JOS. H. WILSON,
Sey & Sons—E. N. YELCHISON.

DIRECTORS:
A. C. STEELE, S. T. WHISTON,
JNO. L. BROWN, WM. JOHNSTON,
M. B. TAYLOR, F. SEABRI,
CHAS. OVERMAN.

Reserve Committee—S. T. Whiston, F. Seabri, Jno. L. Brown.
April 10, 1861.

Tailoring.
JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to measure, and to have made, in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Starr's store.
Jan. 1, 1862.

A STATEMENT of the killed, wounded and captured in the several battles and other engagements in the year 1861.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES.	
Dates	Battles.
1861	
June 3	Phillippi
June 18	Boonville
July 12	Rich Mountain
July 13	St. George
Aug 28	Hatteras
Oct 21	Fredricks town
Nov 7	Point of View
Nov 3	Drainville
Total	1861 278 1249 86 207

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.

Dates	Battles.
Feb 16	San Antonio
Apr 13	Fort Mifflin
Apr 15	Fort Bliss
Apr 20	Indianola
May 19	Sewell's Point
May 31	Fairfax C. H.
June 1	Wagon Creek
June 2	Big Point
June 10	Great Bethel
June 10	Vienna
June 17	Kansas City
June 19	New Creek
June 20	Romey
July 2	Mathias Point
July 2	Haynesville
July 3	Garthage
July 13	Sentry Creek
July 18	Bull Run
July 21	Manassas
July 25	Messila
July 28	Fort Stanton
Aug 10	Springfield
Aug 12	Sentry Creek
Aug 20	Hawks' Nest
Aug 27	Bailey's X Rds
Aug 27	Cross Lanes
Sept 2	Big Creek
Sept 10	Ganley
Sept 11	Lewisville
Sept 11	Toney's Creek
Sept 19	Barboursville
Sept 20	Lexington
Sept 25	Albany
Oct 1	Stream's Ferry
Oct 3	Greenbrier
Oct 5	Chicamacoma
Oct 5	Santa Rosa
Oct 12	St. Passes
Oct 13	Barton
Oct 23	Leesburg
Nov 6	Belmont
Nov 8	Pickett
Nov 8	Gayamotte
Nov 16	Upton Hill
Nov 18	Falls Church
Nov 22	Pensacola
Nov 26	Vienna
Dec 2	Amosdale
Dec 13	Albany
Dec 17	Woodsville
Dec 20	Opathecholo
Dec 28	Sacramento
Total	984 3356 218 4825 7614 8777

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	Confed. losses.	Fed. losses.
1,120	4,613	3,341
Wounded	3,634	7,821
Prisoners	1,477	8,777
Total	6,231	21,669

WOOD-WORK AND BLACKSMITHING.
The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Wood-work and Blacksmithing, such as making and repairing Wagons and Buggies, Horse-shoeing, &c. His Shop is in the rear of the Mecklenburg House, on the back-street in the rear of the Mecklenburg House. He solicits a share of public patronage, and feels confident he can give satisfaction both in workmanship and charges. Give him a trial.
J. H. PROPERT.
January 7, 1862.

COTTON SEED WANTED.
The undersigned will pay the highest cash price for Cotton Seed, at their Oil Works, five miles south-east of Charlotte, at Isaac N. Alexander's mills.
STEPHENS & WHISNANT.
Dec 3, 1861.

BARLEY WANTED.
I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY I can get, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Charlotte, Oct 29, 1861.
MARTIN MULLER.

Quinn's Rheumatic Remedy
Has effected cures of Rheumatism that were considered hopeless, certifies to prove which can be exhibited. The suffering are invited to give the medicine a trial. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Charlotte will receive prompt attention.
W. W. CHINN.
April 19, 1860. Price \$1 50 per bottle.

RECRUITS WANTED.
CAPT. J. M. MILLER wants 40 or 50 men for his Cavalry Company now in service in Virginia.
Apply to J. P. ALEXANDER.

Confederate States of America
District of North Carolina
District of Cape Fear.
At a session of this Court in the town of Wilmington in the above named District, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1861, it was
Ordered, That the next term of the Court be held at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D. 1862; and that all causes pending in said Court be adjourned, and all process be returned to that day.
JNO. L. CANTWELL, Clerk.
Dec. 3, 1861.

BUTTER! BUTTER!!
The highest cash market prices will be paid for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c., at
PALMER'S Variety Store.
Sept 24, 1861.

SCHOOL NOTICE.
MISS S. F. DAVIDSON will re-open School on the 1st Monday in February. Music Lessons given on the Piano and Guitar.
Jan 14, 1862.

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

VOLUNTEERING TO GUARD PRISONERS—The Salisbury Banner does not seem to have a very high opinion of those who volunteer or enlist to guard Yankee prisoners rather than to fight and help capture them. There is a large lot of yankee prisoners confined at Salisbury, and the Banner says:

"In consequence of a report that there would probably be a draft made upon the militia for regular service, volunteering to guard the prisoners has been, within the last week, unusually spirited in this county. More companies have offered their services for this purpose than are needed. Every body seems anxious to guard prisoners here, but not over anxious to run the risk of taking them. Could not the authorities make some change by which the prison grounds here might be rendered serviceable in the way of a camp of instruction, and as soon as a company is sufficiently drilled send it to some point now menaced by the enemy. We think in this way it could be made doubly useful."

Yes, if men, strong and hearty young men, can volunteer to guard prisoners, they ought to be made to capture them first.

PROFITS OF RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—The N. O. correspondent of the Charleston Courier says: "We have had two arrivals in neighboring waters, within a few days, from Havana, and other luxuries from the Ever Faithful Isle proportionably. One of these vessels, the steamer Vanderbilt, left this port with a cargo of cotton, which, bought here at eight cents, was sold in Havana at twenty-five cents in gold. Her return cargo affords still greater profits. She brought, besides coffee, cigars, &c., forty-five tons of gunpowder. The gains upon these adventures are prodigious. This single trip of the Vanderbilt has made a handsome fortune for each of four or five men who loaded her."

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

Report of the Adjutant General showing the number of men in service from each county in the State.

Counties.	Volunteers.	White Pop.
Allegany	191	3,357
Alexander	330	5,392
Alamance	370	7,966
Ansley	360	6,562
Ashe	324	7,423
Beaufort	670	8,772
Bertie	183	5,846
Bladen	397	6,233
Blount	164	4,515
Brunswick	887	10,623
Burke	447	6,647
Cabarrus	602	7,407
Calderon	269	2,929
Caldwell	219	6,302
Carteret	197	6,064
Caswell	405	6,581
Catawba	366	9,038
Chatham	513	12,555
Chowan	149	2,978
Cleveland	10,108	10,108
Columbus	431	8,779
Craven	638	8,795
Cumberland	758	9,561
Currituck	162	4,671
Cherokee	513	8,609
Clay	83	826
Dauphin	475	6,001
Davis	202	4,613
Davidson	341	13,373
Edgecombe	269	6,542
Franklin	439	6,490
Forsyth	360	10,716
Gates	260	4,180
Granville	632	11,189
Greene	122	2,826
Guilford	398	15,738
Gaston	299	7,049
Halifax	420	6,542
Harnett	271	5,351
Haywood	387	5,488
Hertford	295	3,948
Hyde	253	4,682
Henderson	392	8,981
Iredell	450	11,141
Jackson	314	5,241
Johnston	410	10,548
Jones	149	2,210
Lee	308	4,903
Lincoln	393	6,000
Madison	199	5,693
Martin	298	5,435
McDowell	282	5,542
Mecklenburg	912	10,543
Montgomery	143	5,781
Moore	353	8,725
Nacore	337	5,370
Nash	282	6,319
New Hanover	1073	10,617
Northampton	388	5,912
Orange	686	11,318
Pasquotank	362	4,473
Perquimans	194	3,287
Peterson	336	5,798
Pitt	413	7,489
Polk	100	3,317
Randolph	552	14,768
Richmond	280	5,211
Robeson	480	8,584
Rowan	631	10,522
Rockingham	446	10,021
Rutherford	541	9,060
Sampson	617	9,106
Sisques	256	7,147
Spartan	489	8,849
Starr	229	6,590
Steele	70	3,293
Tyrone	410	8,903
Union	451	8,203
Wake	820	16,470
Warren	385	4,923
Washington	244	3,596
Wilkes	358	13,280
Watauga	471	4,771
Wayne	580	8,201
Wilson	344	5,944
Yancey	376	8,229
Yadkin	356	9,110
Transylvania	102	3,475
Total	34,715	631,489

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S OFFICIAL REPORT

The official report of Gen. Beauregard of the battle of Manassas is just published. It would fill one whole side of our paper. The greater portion of the report is occupied with a description of how the troops were placed on the field on the morning of the 1st July. At the commencement Gen. Beauregard says:

"Gen. Johnston arrived about noon on the 20th July, and being my senior in rank, he necessarily assumed command of all the force of the Confederate States, then concentrating at this point. Made acquainted with my plan of operations and dispositions to meet the enemy, he gave them his entire approval, and generously directed their execution under my command."
Gen. Beauregard puts down the enemy's force at upwards of 55,000, and his own force at 31,998, including Gen. Johnston's army from Winchester, a part of which did not arrive on the field until the middle of the day. According to the report, Fisher's N. C. Regiment did not get into action until 2 or 3 o'clock. Gen. Kirby Smith's brigade did not reach the field of battle until 3 p. m.

After stating the different positions of the two armies, and the reverses and successes of each up to about 1 o'clock, p. m. (the time at which the enemy had overpowered and pressed back the left wing of the Confederate army) Gen. Beauregard's report says:

"Confronting the enemy at this time (on the left wing) my forces numbered, as most, not more than 6,000 infantry and artillery, with but 13 pieces of artillery, and two companies of Stuart's cavalry. The enemy's force, now bearing hotly and confidently down upon our position, regiment after regiment of the best disciplined troops that ever took the field—according to their own official history of the day—was formed of Col. Hunter's and Heintzelman's divisions, Cols. Sherman's and Key's brigade of Tyler's division, and of the formidable batteries of Ricketts, Griffin, and Arnold regulars, and 2d Rhode Island and two Dahlgren howitzers—making a force of over 20,000 infantry, seven companies of regular cavalry, and 24 pieces of improved artillery. At the same time, perilsous, heavy reserves of infantry and artillery hung in the distance around the Stone Bridge, Mitchell's, Blackburn's and Union Mills Ford, ready to fall upon us at any moment; and I was also assured of the existence of heavy corps at and around Centerville and elsewhere, within convenient supporting distance."

Fully conscious of this portentous disparity of force, as I posted my lines for the encounter I sought to infuse into the hearts of my officers and men the confident and determined spirit of resistance to this wicked invasion of the homes of a free people which I felt. I informed them that reinforcements would rapidly come to their support. (Gen. Johnston had then gone to the rear to order up reinforcements) and that we must at all hazards hold our posts until reinforced. I reminded them that we fought for our homes, our firesides, and for the independence of our country. I urged them to the resolution of victory or death on that field. These sentiments were loudly and eagerly cheered whosoever proclaimed, and I then felt reassured of the unconquerable spirit of that army, which would enable us to wrench victory from the host then threatening us with destruction."

In the meantime the enemy had seized upon the plateau on which Robinson's and the Henry troops are situated (a position occupied by our troops earlier in the day. A number of the enemy's best batteries were placed in action on the ground mentioned.) In reply to the play of the enemy's batteries, our own artillery had not been idle or unskillful. 13 pieces, mostly 6-pounders, were maintained in action; all displaying that marvelous capacity of our people, as artillerymen, which has made them, it would appear, at once the terror and the admiration of the enemy."

As was soon apparent, the Federalists had suffered severely from our artillery and from the fire of our musketry on the right, and especially from the left flank. And we are told in their official reports how regiment after regiment, thrown forward to dislodge us, was broken, never to recover its entire organization on that field. In the meantime, two companies of Stuart's cavalry made a dashing charge on the Fire Zouaves, which added to their disorder wrought by our musketry. But still the press of the enemy was heavy in that quarter of the field, as fresh troops were thrown forward there to outflank us, and some 3 guns of a battery were placed so near a regiment of Jackson's brigade that our men sprang forward and captured them, but with severe loss, and were subsequently driven back by an overpowering force of Federal musketry."

Now, full 2 o'clock, p. m., I gave the order for the right of my line, except my reserves, to advance to recover the plateau (the ground occupied by the enemy.) It was done with uncommon resolution and vigor, and at the same time Jackson's brigade pierced the enemy's centre with the determination of veterans. With equal spirit the other parts of the line made the onset, and the Federal lines were broken and swept back at all points from the open ground of the plateau. Rallying soon, however, as they were strongly reinforced by fresh regiments, the Federalists returned, and by weight of numbers pressed our lines back, recovered their ground and gane, and renewed the offensive."

By this time, between half-past 2 and 3 P. M., our reinforcements pushed forward, and, directed by General Johnston to the required quarter, were at hand just as I had ordered forward, to a second effort, for the recovery of the disputed plateau, the whole line, including my reserve, which, at this crisis of the battle, I felt called upon to lead in person. This attack was general, and was shared in by every regiment then in the field, including the 6th, Fisher's North Carolina regiment, which had just come up and taken position on the immediate left of the 49th Virginia regiment. The whole open ground was again swept clear of the enemy, and the plateau around the Henry and Robinson houses remained finally in our possession, with the

greater part of Ricketts and Griffin batteries, and a flag of the 1st Michigan regiment, captured by the 27th Virginia regiment, (Lieut. Col. Reholls,) of Jackson's brigade. This part of the day was rich with deeds of individual coolness and dauntless conduct, as well as well directed embodied resolution and bravery, but fraught with the loss to the service of the country of lives of inestimable preciousness at this juncture. The brave Bee was mortally wounded at the head of the 4th Alabama and some Mississippians, in an open field near the Henry House, and a few yards distant from the promising life of Bartow, while leading the 7th Georgia Regiment, was quenched in blood. Col. F. J. Thomas, acting Chief of Ordnance, of Gen. Johnston's staff, after gallant conduct and most efficient service, was also slain. Col. Fisher, 6th North Carolina, likewise fell, after soldierly behavior, at the head of his regiment, with ranks greatly thinned."

Wither's 18th regiment, of Coker's brigade, had come up in time to follow this charge, and in conjunction with Hampton's Legion, captured several rifle pieces, which may have fallen previously in possession of some of our troops; but if so, had been recovered by the enemy. These pieces were immediately turned and effectively served on distant masses of the enemy by the hands of some of our officers."

While the enemy had thus been driven back on our right entirely across the turnpike, and beyond Young's branch on our left, the woods yet swarmed with them, when our reinforcements opportunely arrived in quick succession, and took position in that portion of the field. Kershaw's 2d and Cash's 8th South Carolina regiments, which had arrived soon after Wither's, were led through the oaks just east of the Sudley-Brentsville road, brushing some of the enemy before them, and taking an advantageous position, along and west of that road, opened with much skill and effect on bodies of the enemy that had been rallied under cover of a strong Federal brigade."

Another important accession to our forces had also occurred about the same time, 3 o'clock, P. M. Brigadier-General E. K. Smith, with some 1,700 infantry of Elzey's brigade, of the army of the Shenandoah, and Beckham's battery, came upon the field, from Camp Pickens, Manassas, where they had arrived by railroad at noon."

The report goes on to state that the enemy was pursued by our infantry and cavalry until recalled in consequence of a false report that the enemy's reserves were threatening another portion of our army. One of the federal brigade commanders, Col Wilcox, and Col Corcoran, with a large number of men, were captured about this time. The report continues:

At about 3 30 p. m., the enemy driven back on their left and centre, and brushed from the woods bordering the Sudley Road, south and west of the Henry House, and formed a line of battle of truly formidable proportions of crescent outline."

The woods and fields were filled with masses of infantry and their carefully preserved cavalry. It was a truly magnificent, though redoubtable spectacle, as they threw forward in fine style, on the broad gentle slopes of the ridge occupied by their main lines, a cloud of skirmishers, preparatory for their early attack."

Gen. Early now came up and formed his line, and as Beckham's pieces played upon the right of the enemy, Elzey's brigade, Gibbon's 10th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Stuart's 1st Maryland, and Vaughn's 3d Tennessee regiments, and Cash's 8th, and Kershaw's 2d South Carolina, Wither's 18th, and Preston's 28th Virginia, advanced in an irregular line almost simultaneously, with great spirit, from their several positions upon the front and flanks of the enemy in their quarter of the field. At the same time, too, Early resolutely assailed their right flank and rear. Under this combined attack the enemy was soon forced, first over the narrow plateau in the southern angle made by the two roads so often mentioned, into a patch of woods on its western slope, thence back over Young's branch and the turnpike into the fields of the Dogan farm, and rearward, in extreme disorder, in all available directions, towards Bull Run. The rout now became general and complete."

When the Colonel of the 4th Ala. regiment was killed, Gen. Johnston seized the flag and led the regiment forward himself. Gen. Beauregard says that the number of Confederates killed outright, during the battle, was 369, wounded 1,483, making an aggregate of 1,852. He estimates the loss of the enemy at over 4,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners—the prisoners we captured numbered about 1,600. Among the captured, were officers and men of forty seven regiments of volunteers and nine regiments of regulars. Our army captured 28 cannon, 37 caissons, 6 forges, 4 battery wagons, 64 artillery horses completely equipped, 500 muskets, 500,000 of small arms ammunition, 4,500 sets of accoutrements, 9 regimental and garrison flags, with a large number of pistols, swords, knapsacks, canteens, blankets, axes, entrenching tools, wagons, ambulances, horses, camp and garrison equipage, hospital stores, and some subsistence."

In regard to the reason why the Confederate army did not push on to Washington, Gen. Beauregard says:

"In conclusion it is proper, and doubtless expected, that through this report my countrymen should be made acquainted with some of the sufficient causes that prevented the advance of our forces and prolonged, vigorous pursuit of the enemy to and beyond the Potomac. The War Department has been fully advised long since of all these causes, some of which only are proper to be here communicated. An army which had fought as ours did on that day against uncommon odds, under a July sun, most of the time without water and without food except a hastily snatched meal at dawn, was not in the condition for the toil of an eager, effective pursuit of an enemy immediately after the battle. On the following day an unusually heavy and unintermitting fall of rain intervened to obstruct our advance with reasonable prospect of fruitful results. Added to this, the want of a cavalry force of sufficient numbers made an efficient pursuit an impossibility."

MEANNESS OF THE YANKEES.

One of the prisoners captured at Hatteras is publishing a series of articles in the Petersburg Express exposing the meanness and thievishness of the yankees who accompanied the Lincoln fleet in its attack on Fort Hatteras in August last. In a recent communication he says:

"It will, perhaps, be better for me to give you my experience and observations among the yankees in 'broken doses.' Certainly any one who is enough to 'nassate the stomach' of an honest man. I have not, for years past, had a very high opinion of the morality of northern men, or at least such of them as have not been remodelled by association with Southerners; but I must say I had never, before my imprisonment among them, formed anything that can approach a just conception of their meanness and depravity. As soon as Fort Clark (at Hatteras) was evacuated for the want of ammunition, on the 28th of August last, the vandals rushed speedily into the adjacent barracks and seized everything they could lay their rough hands upon, not forgetting to rifle trunks and steal or destroy articles which were of value only to those who owned them. When the flag of truce was raised on Fort Hatteras they poured into that ill-fated work like a pack of hungry wolves, and commenced their old game, but being notified that the terms of capitulation had not been agreed upon, and that unless they desisted they would be fired upon, they sullenly withdrew, and stood wishfully gazing in the direction of the booty, at a respectful distance, but as intent upon it as we were of giving them grape if they dared again to advance without orders. When the order was given and honest men marched out to give place to a band of thieves, they swarmed all over the Fort, and pillaged everything in sight, with an eagerness positively disgusting, yet unrestrained by official authority. Indeed, some said the officers of the Coast Guard were as bad as the wild Irish, the low Dutch, and the unprincipled yankees who united the meanness of both. May I never again have to suffer the humiliation of that sad hour. To have had to surrender to honorable men, under a stern, unbending necessity, would have been painful enough; but to be compelled to lay down our arms to a pack of thieves and gamblers, pick-pockets and New York loafers—the hired minions of a despotic infamous government, who employ against those they still claim as her subjects, the officious of the old world, who fight alone for pay and the cherished privilege of stealing. The heart sickens at the bare recollection, and turns away in disgust and loathing. When I looked upon their heartless deeds, and then turned my eyes from the filthy, squirming foreign and Yankee vermin, to that noble band of patriots who had braved the hardships of the sea coast to defend their homes and firesides, the honor of their native land and the virtue of their wives and sisters, but defeated in their first battle, and now marching out as prisoners in the hands of marauders, I could not restrain the tear of anger and indignation, while my heart would have rejoiced to see heaven's lightning curse fall upon them."

To be short, I need only say they stole while anything could be found to steal, and then began to steal from each other. An amusing instance of the latter polite accomplishment we had from Mr. Wm. E. Clark, who lay wounded in a small house within the walls of the fort. He says one of the sentinels placed over him appropriated two pair of new shoes which had been left in the house. Another Yankee detected him, and threatened to report him, ordering him at the same time to leave the building. When thief No. 1 had gone out, thief No. 2, who had appeared to be so enraged at the theft, took the shoes and proposed to divide with Clark; and when Clark told him he could not accept what did not belong to him, thief No. 2 said, 'Well, then, I'll keep both pair,' and vanished with them! Clark had been shot through the thigh with the fragments of a shell, and was suffering great pain, but he says he could not keep from laughing to see